A

SERMON

Preached before the

KING

ON

The 30th of January, 168.

Being the

FAST for the Martyrdom of King CHARLES the First of Blessed Memory.

By FRANCIS Lord Bishop of Ely, and Almoner to His MAJESTY.

Bublichen by Dis Bajettes fpecial Command.

LONDON;
Printed for Robert Clavell at the Peacock at the West-end
of St. Pauls Church-yard. 1685.

The 30° of January, 168t, HAST for the Martyrdom of King CHAREES the Fift of Bloned Memory. By, RANCIS Lord Billop of Ele, and Absorute his MAJESTY. Publicher ip Bis Bisches wenge Commune. Princed for Robert Clavell at the Penalt at the Woft oal

S. S. Paule Charchyard. 1685

ACTS V. 28. later part.

Birs, whither Chief was

And intend to bring this Man's Blood upon us.

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Choice what parts of the Holy Writ are fittest to be dwelt upon by us in our Pulpits, by you in your Closets on this Day (the Anniversary Memorial of a most horrid Murder; but also of a most glorious Martyrdom) Whose Judgment is so fit to be followed, as His, whom we do now Commemorate, the Blessed and Royal Martyr, escap't from his Murderers, and out of the reach of those hands that were deeply dy'd in his Blood? When his Soul was almost upon the Wing, ready to take it's flight, and the Angels stood waiting to conduct it

to the Place of Bliss, whither Christ was gone before; Then He did with strong Consolation restect, and with intense Devotion did He meditate on the Story of the Passion, as the Lesson appointed of old by the Church for this day of the Month, but then the most Seasonable, and now the most proper Lesson for this His Day.

The Words I have chosen are in the Continuation of that Story, relating the Consequences of the Passion, the heawy Consequences that were like to fall up. on the Betrayers and Murderens of that full One, Titles, which St. Stephen, the next Martyr after Him, gave Them and Him. Yet I do not intend to draw any fludied Parallels between the Passion of our Lord, the Lord from Heaven, and the Sufferings of an Earthly Prince, though as Soweraign a Prince, and as Sacred as any of those whom the Holy Ghost has call'd the Christ's, or Anointed of God: For, although the Royal Prophet has faid to all other Kings, Te are Gods, yet our Solemn Mourning at this time is enough to put us in mind of what he subjoyns immediately, but ye shall dye like men; of which

this bloody Day gave the most fatal Instance, and the most amazing one that was ever given. But infinitely more aftonishing was the fall of him whom the Prophet Daniel Styles Meffiah the Prince, though he lov'd to style himself the Son of Man; yet in all his Life and Death there was fo much of a God, that we may ask concerning that King of Kings, such a Question as himself asks concerning the Kingdom of God, by what Comparison Shall we compare him? Most Parallels are hard and stiff. and come up lamely, but in this case they would look too bold and fwelling: They would offend the tender Piety of that most Christian King, if he in Heaven could hear them: " as all mous, as St. Gregory Nazianzen speaks, where he speaks in his Rhetorical way, to the Soul of the dead Emperor, If in those Regions of Bliss be knew what was doing here below. Therefore I shall not strain the Circumstances of one Tragic story to make it resemble the other; yet fafely I may fay in General, our most devout Prince made it his Prayer, made it the Labor of his Life, as the Apostle had done, That he might know

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know Christ, and the Fellowship of his Sufferings, being made conformable to his Death: And this Prayer of his was so favourably heard, that he might have said with an humble Considence after that same blessed Apostle St. Paul (who also was beheaded for the Testimony of Jesus) I sill up that which is behind of the Assistance of Christ in my Flesh: And again, The Sufferings of

Christ abound in me.

To let my self into my own most proper Business and Task at this time, I must open the matter of Fact, as it flood in that Conjuncture when these words of my Text were spoken, by some of the Chief Leaders among the Jews. They had shed the blood of their God, their King, their Messias; yet they would fain have shifted off the Guilt from themselves; but still the Apostles thought it their part to put it extremely home upon them. A curfed prevailing Party among the Jews, the Pharifees and Sadducees, had Conspired, or in plain terms, a Race of abominable Hypocrites, had combin'd with a Crew of detestable and damnable Atheifts (fuch a Junto, as the like never was before, nor ever fince

fince has been, except our late Regicides) These men had at length gain'd the People from Christ, and gotten them, or enow of them on their side, to be in-Rant with loud Clamors, Crucifie bim, Crucifie bim. When they had done the Deed, then they would have filenc'd the Cry of his Blood against them. They Menac'd, Imprison'd, and Haras'd all those who had the Courage to charge them with the Guilt, though at the same time these Preachers of the Gospel had the Charity to shew them how they might fue out their Pardon. But how ungrateful and unwelcome a thing is Truth where it shews ill men to themselves! Though Pilate had the hardiness to ask our Lord Christ, What is Truth? yet he durst not stay for his Answer.

And now what would not these Miscreants give for an Ast of Oblivion; that they might forget the thing they had done, and the very Name of the Person might be forgotten! Te intend, say they, to bring this Man's blood upon us, but it was grievous to them to say the Blood of fesus. That there was such a Man put to Death,

Death, they must needs acknowledge, that They had been the Accusers, They the Solicitors, They the Petitioners for Justice and Execution upon him, they could not deny. Pilate indeed would gladly have been but Passive: But for Them, so Active were They, that no body needed to bring this Man's Blood upon them: For, to ease that tame Wretch, the Governor, who ought to have drawn his Sword instead of mashing his Hands, they had call'd this Blood upon themselves, and upon all their Posterity, His Blood be upon us, and upon our Children.

Their meaning then in my Text was this; You intend to bring this Man's Blood upon us, as if it were Innocent Blood, nay, as if it were the Blood of our Messias; you would make us Guilty, not only of Homicide, but of Regicide, nay even of Deicide, as if we had shed the Blood of God, whereas He whom ye style your King was delivered up as a Malesastor, was Try'd as a Subject, and Condemn'd as a Traytor to the Government, so that it was no Murder, but an Execution. But ye have fill'd Jerusalem with your Dostrines, there was the galling Point, that these great Preachers regain'd

the People apace; and then, those proud Demagogues that were lately so very governing, must lose their dear Popularity, and fall from their Empire to be mark't and pointed out for the Men of Blood.

The words being thus explain'd, do naturally offer and afford us these Observati-

ons. And,

7 First, How backward are the most bloody Zealots to Confess the guilt of Blood? How forward to acquit themselves from so just a Charge?

2. How necessary it is, how absolutely necessary, to lay them open, to shew men of Blood

their own guilt?

3. Upon whom should we intend to bring the guilt of Blood? Upon none but those that have brought it upon themselves. And Who are those?

4. Fourthly, In all this we should mainly intend, that which the Apostles intended, to bring even the most Guilty to true Repentance.

1. How backward are the most bloody Zealots to Confess the Guilt of Blood? How forward to acquit themselves from so just a Charge?

Exactly at this pass are our English Regicides, They kill'd and took possession, as Eliah charges Ahab in the Case of Naboth. Yet

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was their Case worse by far than that between Ahab and Naboth, a King and one Innocent Subject; for this the Regicides did to a great number of their Innocent fellow Subjects; and this they did to a King as Emment for all manner of Goodness, as Abab was remarkable for Extream Wicked. ness. Yet if the Prophet Eliab should come again (as fome are of Opinion he shall come at the end of the World, but if he should come) at this time to deliver his Master's Errand to any of these, he must expect no better Reception than Ahab gave Him, Haft thou found me, O mine Enemy? for he becomes their Enemy that tells them the Truth. Yet for all That, Eliah like a Prophet from God immediately goes on, I have found thee.

How gladly would they part with this odious Business out of their own Memories? And how do they abhor us only for doing our Duty, as the Apostles did here, Calling their Sins to Remembrance? They apply to this matter that saying of the Wiseman, The Repetition of a matter separateth very Friends. They would be Friends with us, if we could find in our hearts to be their Flatterers. They Complain as if it

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were ill-natur'd, as if it were Uncharitable and Unchristian to mention their murdering of the King, as if it were high time the Ast for observing the Thirtieth of January were Repealed, as if it were almost as great a Grievance as the 35th of the Queen.

To shew I do this fort of men no wrong, How very few, if any of those who took upon them to act as the King's Judges, would take the Christian shame upon themfelves, when they came to fuffer, or profess the least regret for what they had acted? Preach Repentance to them! (as was done to Several of them before their Deaths) they would have us to know their names were inroll'd in the Book of Life, their Calling and Election was sure. And some of the last words which the Arch-Traytor was heard to utter were fuch as These, I am sure I was once in Christ, therefore ever in Christ. I have kept it ever fince for a Reply upon fome well-meaning, but ill-instructed People, who are ready to Despair if they do not fatisfie themselves of their being in the State of Certainty when they are dying; that some of These, whose hands were so full of blood, yet were as full of this false Security,

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as the most glorious Martyrs were of the true One.

If it were needful to give any more Instances, I might shew by later Examples of the same Party, to what a Reprobate Sense men may be given up, that have once Sear'd their Consciences to stop their own bleeding at heart while they are shedding innocent Blood with their own hands, while they break into Houses, massacre Innocent men in their Beds, mangle them with fuch Cruelty as the like was scarce ever heard of since Dolabella perform'd his Barbarous Exploit in the dead of Night, upon Trebonius: But that was for his being one of Cafar's Murderers: Whereas these poor Sufferers were Guilty of no Crime, but their being of his Majesties Guards. And yet these same Monfters do in their Declarations folemnly protest they hold no Cruel Principles, they would by no means be mistaken for men of Blood.

But the more Confident they are of their own Innocence, and the more they turn away their Impudent eyes from seeing their own Guilt; the more absolutely necessary it is for us to lay it before them, which leads to my Second Part.

2.In

Examples before us, we do as was done by the Apostles: And this ought to be done not barely for the sake of those that are guilty, but also for the securing and preserving our own Innocence; for He that hates his Brother is a Murderer, says the Apostle, and he that Suffers Sin upon him, or does not reprove him for it, is, in another place of Scripture, supposed to hate him. Nor could St. Paul have enter'd this Protestation, I take you to Record this Day that I am pure from the blood of all men; but that he was able to add, for I have not shunn'd to declare unto you, all the Counsel of God.

Besides, we are well aware that the voice of the meanest Blood, much more of the Royalest, if it still crys from the Earth, will pluck down more Judgments from Heaven: and that the most Innocent private man, the most unspotted from Blood, may yet be involved in those public Calamities. We turn the Case upon our Selves, the Case in the Second of Samuel, that there was a Famine in the days of David three years, year after year, and David enquired of the Lord, and the Lord answered, It is for Saul, and for his

his bloody House, because he slew the Gibeonites, for the Children of Israel had sworn unto them,

and Saul fought to flay them.

I do very well remember how pressingly this Case of the Gibeonites was urged in favour of those Murderers of the King, that had render'd themselves. But I must needs fay it had been more pertinently urg'd, if instead of Saul's putting to Death the Gibeonites after they had made a Covenant with Israel, the Gibeonites had put King Saul to Death by vertue of a Covenant made among themselves, without their King, and against Now suppose those Gibeonites, that were no better than Hewers of Wood and Drawers of Water to Israel, had Constituted fome of their Draymen a High-Court of Juflice to Murder King Saul, with a shew of Authority on their Side; Then had a Famine ensu'd, had a War follow'd upon That, had a Pestilence began where the War had ended, had the Capital City, in which fuch a Tragedy was acted, been reduc'd to Ashes, and after all That had the Famine begun again; David would scarce have needed to Confult the Oracle of God to Discover one great Cause of so many Judgments.

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Since then Almighty God, when he makes Inquisition for Blood, he remembers them, and forgets not the Cry of the humble, as David (the Party concern'd in the former Case) has set it down, Psal. 9.12. We had best make strict Enquiry, and consider well, (as the Apostles did here before they would charge any with the Blood of Christ,) upon whom we intend and ought to bring this fearful Guilt of Royal Christian Bloodshed. Upon none but Those, that in a higher or lower Degree, in a greater or less proportion, have brought it upon themselves. And who are those? which must be my third Consideration.

3. Since Actions full of Horror and Astonishment, if they are long deliberated, and done with Form (as was the Deed of this day) are never done without that which the Stoics call a Prolepsis, that is a deep and sirm persuasion of mind that such Actions are both lawful and necessary to be done; they that establish the Principle by which the minds of men are set and sixt on Such Actions, must be Responsible for the next immediate visible and unavoidable consequence of their own Principle.

When the Principle is once Rivetted in the

the heart, there is nothing fo desperate or fo damnable, but men will go through it without fear. Women among the Barbarians will afcend the Funeral Piles of their dead Husbands, and smile as they give their own Bodies to be burnt to Ashes. Yea, very Children have suffer'd Torments, not only patiently, but joyfully, for a false Religion strongly impress't upon them, instead of the true one. Whoever therefore confirm and harden others in King-killing Principles must bear a share in the Guilt, though not they, but others shed the Blood of Kings, because fuch Principles strike at all Kings, for they strike at the Kingly Office it self, and they do it once for all: As the Son of Zerviah offer'd to Smite King Saul, and fo as he should not need to Smite him a second time.

Now upon this Supposition, as I shall shew anon, that some who came into the World since our present Gracious Soveraign began to Reign, have brought upon themselves the blood of his Royal Father by defending the Regicide, so others that liv'd some Ages before that dismal Period of time, did as it were antedate the Guilt by introducing odious Presidents, or laying down wicked Premisses

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long ago, from whence these late Great Offenders follow'd their sootsteps, or drew their abhorred Conclusions.

Out of the many Instances of this kind, which I could easily produce, I shall mention but a very few against two Parties. Those of the one Party do pass in the Church of Rome for true Catholics. Those of the other Party would fain pass among Us for the true Protestants. Both Parties are as opposite each to the other, as they are to Us and the Truth, yet both of them agreed in the main Design to Confound Monarchy.

Pope Zachary was (I think) the first, who pretended to exercise a power of Absolving Subjects from their Oaths of Allegiance, whereupon a King of France, Childeric the Third, was depos'd as unfit for Government, the ancient Royal Family was laid aside till it was at last extinguisht, the Crown of France was set on another Head, and settled on another Family.

Now I may truly fay, That Bishop of Rome laid a Foundation for many a following Rebellion, even That Rebellion arising so long after from the Holy League. And Gregory the Seventh, the first who avow'd open-

ly that pestilent Heresy, call'd by his Name. the Hildebrandian Herefy of the Deposing, and if need were, the King-killing-power, made way for the Clements, the Ravillacs, and the Powder-Traytors. And T. Aquin. himfelf, for all he is Sainted, and stands as the Pillar of their Schools; yet deliver'd this for good School Divinity, That, as soon as any. Prince is denounc'd Excommunicate for Apostacy from the Faith, his Subjects are ipso facto free from his Dominion over them, and from the Oath of Fidelity by which they were bound to him. I must needs say, whoever they are that bring fuch Principles as these for Chrithan Doctrine into the Church, they attempt to give the State, and the Kingly Office it felf, a mortal wound; They do their best to set up the Court of Rome as a standing High-Court of Fustice over all Kings.

And then for the other Party, Knox and Buchanan, with the rest of those old Leaders to Rebellion, as well as Milion, and several later Patrons of the Good Old Cause, they shall one day be star'd in the face by all that pretious Blood which their Writings encourag'd others to shed so prodigally. And Calvin himself is inexcusable, who clearly enough discovers

discovers his ill-meaning, though he thinks fit to shew it but in half-lights, to disguise it with Ifs or Ands, with a perhaps, or it may be. If there be now, fays he, any popular Officers ordain'd to moderate the Licentiousness of Kings (fuch as were the Ephori set up of old against the Kings of Sparta, the Tribunes of the People, against the Roman Consuls, and the Demarchi against the Athenian Senate, and with which power, fays he, perhaps, as the world now goes, the Three Estates are seiz'd in each several Kingdom, when they are Solemnly Assembled;) so far am I, says he, from hindring them to put restraints upon the exorbitant Power of Kings, as their Office binds them; that I conceive them, fays he, rather to be guilty of a perfidious Dissimulation, if they connive at Kings when they play the Tyrants, or wantonly insult on the Common People, in that, fays he, they treacherously betray the Subjects Liberties.

This was, as a certain Learned Author justly terms it, a Stumbling-block of Disobedience and Rebellion, cunningly laid by Calvin in the Subjects way. And so it prov'd; for this Doctrine was quickly improv'd into Application and Use; As the same Author tells us from another, that the Commissioners from

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Scotland

Scotland endeavor'd to justifie their proceedings before Q. Elizabeth against their unfortunate Soveraign Q. Mary, by those very words of Calvin which I have repeated, from whence they inferr'd, That it was lamful for them to put evil Princes into Prison, and al-

fo to deprive them of their Kingdoms.

Nor is it any great wonder, after this Determination from Him who was an Oracle with them of Switzerland and Geneva, That (in spight of all that honest Deodati had declared against our Rebellion) they afforded a friendly Reception, and gave the right hand of Fellowship to some of those whom they knew to have been at the Top of that bloody Cabal, which past the Sentence upon the King.

Indeed this Principle leads directly to the Trial of a King by his Subjects; it exposes the Majesty of Princes to be made a Cruel Pageant to their People, as one of our Republican Assassins is reported to have urg'd, that the King whom they promis'd to make a glorious King, might be array'd in his Robes, and brought to the Scaffold with the Crown on his Head, to shew, that together with the Monarch they would cut off the Monarchy

it self. This Principle (one of Calvin's Institutions) in it's own natural and necessary tendency would set up a High Court of the Three Estates in each Kingdom, as another standing High Court of Justice over each King.

But to come nearer home to our own times, Upon whom now do we intend, and upon whom ought we to bring the guilt of this Day?

Intending to bring the guilt of any man's blood, but especially the blood of a King, upon any that are not guilty, and so to murder their good Name, which is as it were a man's other Life; such a Calumny would be a Crime little less than killing the Body of a Fellow-Subject. But on the other side to acquit the guilty, is of equal abomination as to condemn the Innocent.

This place in the Proverbs was notorious by misapply dand abus'd by One, of ever curfed Memory, whom they styld the President
of their Court, when he brought this place to
justific that Diabolical Sentence he was about
to pass on an Innocent Person, and an Imperial Prince, a Crom'd Head accountable to
none but God. But now the place is justly
apply'd, when it is thus recorted upon Him
and Them, who sate in that Hellish Court of
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Mock Justice, who all express their assent by standing up, as was before agreed and order'd. They gloried in the ASI at their Deaths, as they made it the pride of their Lives. Their Ghosts would be offended, and think their names affronted, if they should not for ever stand in red Letters, as they have written their

own Characters in Royal Blood.

For those that fought against him, those that betray'd and deliver'd him into the hands of his Murderers; Those that made Treaties with him ineffectual, by clogging them with fuch hard Conditions, as neither his Honour for his Conscience might Comply withal; Those that bred Parliamentary Delays till the Army had gain'd their point, and were come up to the City; fuch must be put in mind, at least once a year, that they may apply to themselves the Case of the Jews, who did but deliver up Christ to the Romans, and yet St. Peter tells them, Te have crucified him. Nay, they may apply the Cafe of Judas, who, it appears by the Story, did not imagine the Jews would have gone so far against his Lord and Master, as to press the Sentence of Death against him; for when he faw that he was Condemn'd, Judas repented himfelf, and brought again the Thirty pieces of Silver, a farther Step than ever I heard was made by any of these Traytors, to make a voluntary Restitution, as he did, of the price of blood. Very sew of them would make such a Confession as he did, I have sinned in that I

have betrayed Innocent Blood.

But as that furious Crisis, that woful Conjuncture is over; as most of those execrable Wretches have born their own Judgment; fo I would to God the Guilt of that Sacred Blood might fall on no more Heads than fuch as those that stand as Monuments of their own Barbarity. But, good God! what shall we think when men unborn in that fatal year of Forty eight, shall act at so high a rate of almost incredible, yet most demonstrable Villany, as to derive that horrible Regicide upon themselves! As the Apostle Supposes that some had Crucify'd Christ over afresh; So Christ himself supposes, that all the Blood shed from the time of righteous Abel, should be required of that Generation. And so it may be of This. And Some that had no Being in the Reign of the late good King, and others that were none of his Subjects, may involve, themselves in the same guilt by Owning, Ju-(tifying

fifying and Glorifying (as much as they can) fome others that bore a part in it. Old Voet that abominable Divinity Professor at Utrecht, whom Honourable Witnesses have heard Catechizing his Scholars, and explaining the the Sixth Commandment, Thou shalt do no Murder, but putting this Answer into their Mouths, That putting our King to Death was no Murder at all, He, though a Foreigner, one that liv'd so far off, yet he brought this Blood upon himself. And 'tis to be fear'd he left also Sanguinary stains upon the Minds of some his too easy Disciples.

their Country Academies here at home, on purpose to breed up their Children so as to make them Rebels, if occasion shews; if ever they have another Day for it (as they use to speak) such Parents go far towards the making Regicides both of themselves and their Children. The wise Ulysses is brought upon the Stage by the Fragedian expressing an impatience to think that the Trojans should steal away young Astyanax the Son of Hestor, as if, after an end was put to the long Trojan War, they hiv'd still in hopes that he might one day Head them to retrieve their Cause: Bel-

la Telemacho parant; They are contriving, fays he, to bring the Calamity of another War upon my Son Telemachus. So fuch as Spirit away our Youth into the Difaffected Commonwealth-Party, are studying to bring New Miseries upon our Childrens Children: They go the way to entail the Paricide Committed on the Father of their Country, to bring it upon the Postnati, the Children born after the Crime was acted: They communicate Sin and Mischief from one Generation to another, as a wife Patriot faid concerning the Accomplices of Cataline, who had taken exquisite Care to Corrupt the Gentry of Rome, that although Catiline were gone, yet if such as were of his breeding continued among them, they would prove a Catilinarian Seminary in the Commonwealth. Nay such among us take an effectual Courfe, not only to propagate, but to perpetuate the Guilt of the Blood that was shed this day: for at this rate it will run on in Infinitum, and till the end of the World there will be no end of blood touching Blood, as the Prophet Hofeah speaks: and they bring it upon themselves, all they that are in the same Association, the fame Bond of Iniquity with the mad Zealots,

lots, though they are not so far gone into the Gall of Bitterness: Yea, they draw on their own heads the blood of those also whom the hand of Authority strikes with the Sword of Justice; of those, upon whom they would fain shift off from themselves the name of

the Fanatic or Frantic Party.

And now if we have brought the guilt of Blood upon many who hitherto perhaps thought themselves perfectly guiltless; how can we help it? How can they avoid it? Tis their burden, and they must bear it. And yet, for those Guilty men who are still in the Land of the Living, we intend to lay it upon those, only to make them feel it as a Burden too heavy for them to bear, that they may give a mighty Spring from under so great a Load. For,

4. In the fourth and last place (of which very briefly). We mainly intend, as the Apostles intended, to bring even the most

guilty to true Repentance.

One that was justly reputed a great Statesman, as well as a good Citizen of Rome, and the noblest Orator, made this Complaint: Either our Foreign Enemies, says he, are overcome in fight, and then they Serve us; or, if they

they are taken into our Friendship, they are oblig'd to us in generosity. But if any of our own Countrymen are once debauch'd into so high a degree of Frenzy, asto declare themselves Enemies to their Country; These, says he, when you have represt them from destroying the Commonwealth, yet you can hardly restrain them by any Force, or reconcile them by any Favour.

By a long fad Experience we find this Observation is too true. Most of the Shimei's that have once lift up their Voice in Curses against the King, and lift up their Hand to fling Stones at his Sacred Head, though they be heartily forgiven, yet they will keep no bounds, but transgress again the most easy Conditions given them. They that have brought the Royal Blood upon themselves, can scarce be prevail'd withal to make any stop, till by some new Trea-Sonable Attempt, they bring their own Blood also on their own Heads: and so did these in the Text, these whom the Apostles do thus Accuse for shedding the Blood of Jesus: (whom ye slew and hang'd on a Tree) although they were told in the very next words, that he was ready to impart that Grace, which no earthly Prince can bestow, to give Repentance as well as forgiveness of Sins; yet it follows, When they heard this they were cut to the

heart, and took Counsel to slay them.

And yet but two-Chapters before, a great number, whom St. Peter charges Te have Crucify'd him, when they heard this, were prickt to the heart, and said unto Peter, and to the rest of the Apostles, Men and Brethren, What Shall we do? He bids them Repent, and with many words he exhorts them, Save your selves from this untoward Generation Whereupon a Multitude of them came over that same day; one short plain Sermon converted three thousand of Christ's Murderers: And I make no doubt, not a few of those that were carry'd away with the Dissimulation of the men of malice among us, have been converted by the Bleffing of God, and the preaching every Thirtieth of January more. than Three thousand Sermons.

There is still a healing Principle in the Blood of Christ. The Lamb of God that was stain; that is, design'd to be slain, from the beginning of the World, takes away the Sin of the World, that is, he gives his Grace to all that are ready to receive it, for the taking away

away of Sin, all the whole heap of Sin, even this Sin which lies fo hard upon many, of Shedding the Blood of Kings. For Christ did his part to expiate even for those that shed his own Blood, and that was the Blood No Traytow, if he be penitent, ought to Despair, buchis Spirit may be Sau'd in the Day of the Lord Fesus, since our Bleffed Saviour has faid it, St. Luke 22. This is my Blood which is shed for you (speaking to all that were present) nevertheless the hand of him that betrayeth me, is with me on the Table: Therefore Judas himself, the foulest Traytor, had a Share in the Blood of Christ, if he would have put in his Claim to it, He had offer'd him, it he would have accepted the Grace of Repentance.

And in that weighty Christian Duty, in order to which this Divine Grace is extended to all Mankind, we are all of us deeply concern'd: Since alas! we are none of those whom our Saviour calls just men that need no Repentance; for as many of us as have broken our Baptismal and Sacramental Vows are Guilty of the Death and Passion which Christ once suffer'd for us upon the

Cross.

And

And for those of Us that were men. knowing Good and Evil, before this abominable Fact of Murdering the King (for it was done within the memory of Man, and of many in this numerous Audience) We are not able to fay (unifs we deceive our felves as Pilate did) that we are Innocent of the Blood of this just Person. The Crown is fallen from our Head, Wo unto us for we have finn'd; Such was the Lamentation of the Prophet Jeremiah upon fuch a Calamity as ours was, and with great Reason, fuch was his Reflection on the Caufe of that public dreadful Calamity, Their National Crying Sins. And the fame Account is given by a great Divine, as well as a most wife Prince, King Solomon, That when the Providence of God permits such strange Revolutions, and suffers Kingdoms to degenerate into Commonwealths; 'tis for the Transgression of a Land many are the Princes thereof. Our repeating the Old extream Provocations (fince God is a Righteous Judge, Strong and Patient, and God is provoak'd every Day) may bring upon us new Judgments, fuch as we cannot forefee, and fuch as we should not be able to endure

endure the fight of. Correct us, O Lord, but inthy fudgment, not in thy Fury, least thou bring us to nothing. And God in his mercy, if it be his bleffed Will, punish us any way, rather than that his Judgments should ever again be any thing such as the last were, that they should touch the Lord's Anointed; or that God should suffer men to ride over our Heads, as the Pfalmist speaks; or that the Lord should cover the Daughter of Sion (the Church) with a Cloud in his Anger, and cast down from Heaven unto Earth the Beauty of Israel. Lamentable things to be reflected upon! But that nothing like them may ever return upon us, it lyes upon us all to pursue, with a vigorous Chriftian Resolution, the Apostles Precept and Injunction upon all those, that were any way concern'd in the matter of my Text; Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your Sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshment shall come from the presence of the Lord. Which presence we may be confident the Bleffed Martyr of this day, was on this day folong ago as he became a Martyr, admitted to enjoy: There to live and reign

reign for ever with the Lord, in the professe is the fulness of joy, and at the right hand there is the fulness for ever more. To which, &c.

amite sir rega , im fonde signicipi of refieliment food come from the preferre of the Lord's Which processes we may be con-Edone the Shifet water of this day, was on this day blong ago as 10 the curst a Marmr. a more to enjoy: There to live and reign.